

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1824.

[NO. 5.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.
FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.			
1	PRIZE OF \$5000	IS	\$5000
5	- - - 2000	-	10000
6	- - - 1000	-	6000
6	- - - 500	-	3000
6	- - - 340	-	2040
138	- - - 50	-	6900
690	- - - 10	-	6900
6972	- - - 5	-	30360

6924 PRIZES. } 17,550 } \$70,200
10626 BLANKS. } TICKETS.

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.
The drawing will take place on **Thursday, the 25th day of November**, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,
where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had gratis.

Whole Ticket \$5 00 | QUARTERS \$1 25
HALF 2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least \$20, less the 15 per cent, may also be had for 45 dollars.

—11—

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having the good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Junr.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3mt14

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscribers, for work, either by note or book account, are requested to make payment previous to the 10th November next, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

STERLING & COULTER.

N. B. The above co-partnership of Sterling & Coulter dissolves on that day.
We also make known to those who have in possession borrowed tools, the property of said Sterling & Coulter, if they are not returned by the 30th October, they will be considered as sold, and if not paid for, sued for as above.

3t6 S. & C.

Valuable House and Lot
FOR SALE.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I will sell my valuable possessions in the town of Charlotte, viz: a front and back lot on the south side of the Court-House and on the west side of Tryon street, situated near the public square, containing one acre of ground, an excellent dwelling, and all necessary out-houses, and is a desirable situation for a private family, and an excellent stand for a store; also, a never failing well of water, equal to any in the town; a good garden; and on the back lot a fine clover patch; all in good order and repair. I will sell low, for cash; or I will take three or four negro boys, between the age of 12 and 20 years, in part payment, or good notes on demand. The price can be known to any person who may wish to purchase, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

SAM'L. M'COMB.
October 11, 1824.—3t6

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from his late stand, to the **BRICK STORE**, adjoining Mr. John Irwin's, on the north corner; where he will be happy to wait on his customers, as heretofore, and will use his best exertions to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

He requests all those indebted to him, either by book account or note, to call and settle; but particularly those whose notes and accounts are of one and two years' standing.

DAVID PARKS.
Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1824.—3t5

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental

PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1t6

Spencer & Merrill,

HAVING lately entered into a Co-partnership in the CARRIAGE MAKING and BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS, inform their friends and the public, that they will have on hand, in a very short time, two or three Wagons, plain Carriages, and almost every other kind of vehicle now in use, and will warrant their work to be finished equal in style to any made at the North, as it has been their study for some months back to supply themselves with the best materials; and they will be ready to supply their customers with work on as short notice, and equally as durable as any in the State.

N. B. Old work repaired with neatness and despatch. They will constantly keep on hand a large quantity of Horse Shoes, to prevent the delay of the traveller. All orders from public places of the village and country, will be strictly attended to.

A few first rate AXES, warranted Cast Steel, on hand, and will be sold low for cash, if applied for soon.
ISAAC SPENCER,
THEODORE MERRILL.
Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 20, 1824.—3t6

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firms of DAVIDSON & CAMPBELL, and CAMPBELL & BLAKE, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at or before our next County Court, (which will commence the fourth Monday in November next,) as longer indulgence cannot be given. One or other of the subscribers will always be in Charlotte, ready to make settlements.

Good Cotton, at the current price, will be received in payment.
D. CAMPBELL,
J. H. BLAKE.

Notice.

200 pair country
made Negro SHOES,
for sale, on good terms.
3t6 **C. ELMS.**

Sheriff Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d day of November next, the following tracts of land, viz:

A tract of land, the property of Samuel J. Hutcheson, containing two hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining William Davidson and others, to satisfy three executions, one in favor of Thomas G. Polk, Guardian; one in favor of William Carson; and one in favor of Hammit, against said Hutcheson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of John Connolly, adjoining James D. Lucas and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Patrick Johnson, against said Connolly and James D. Lucas.

Also, a tract of land, the property of the heirs at law of Isaac Beatty, deceased, adjoining Moses Beatty and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Boyd, Esq.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hargrove, to satisfy an execution in favor of D. Thompson.

Also, a tract of land, containing twenty acres, the property of Walter Fairas, and his interest in the undivided lands of John Wilson, deceased, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph Redd.

Also, a tract of land, the property of William Hartt, at Beattie's Ford, to satisfy an execution in favor of Robert Black.

Also, a tract of land of fifty acres, joining Brinkley Richardson, on Cane creek, the property of Shered Jones, to satisfy an execution in favor of William McNeely.

Also, a tract of land, containing 150 acres, the property of William Johnson, on which he now lives, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Lawson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Alexander Robison, adjoining Jas. Maxwell and others, to satisfy an execution in favor of James H. Hudson.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Samuel Farr, adjoining William Brown, to satisfy an execution in favor of John McCoy.

Also, a tract of land, the property of Andrew Dunn, adjoining Andrew Lewing and others, to satisfy two executions, one in favor of John Graham, and one in favor of Lawson McCoy.

Also, two tracts of land, the property of Ewell Alexander, one of two or three hundred acres, on which he now lives, adjoining McCroskey and others, and one of one hundred acres, adjoining Starns & Harris, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Robison, against said Ewell Alexander, Stephen Alexander and Geo. Allen.

SAM'L. M'COMB, Sheriff of
Mecklenburg County.
October 11, 1824.—5t7

Sheriff Sale.

THE following tracts of land will be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November, to satisfy the taxes due for 1822 and 1823:—

In Captain Hargrove's Company.
86 acres, returned by Anderson Beatty, 1823.
134 acres, returned by Andrew Dunn, 1823.
309 acres, returned by John W. King, 1823.
150 acres, belonging to the heirs of Robert McCord, deceased, not listed for 1822.

135 acres, returned by George Nicholson, for 1823.

200 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Robert Alexander, deceased, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.

In Captain Blackwood's Company.
68 acres, whereon Martha Brown now lives, not listed for 1822 nor 1823.

50 acres, belonging to Samuel H. Elliott, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

50 acres, less or more, the property of Sarah Owens, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

150 acres, less or more, belonging to the heirs of Francis Lewis, deceased, for 1822 and 1823, not listed.

SAMUEL M'COMB, Sheriff.
By A. CLARK, Deputy Sheriff.
Oct. 12, 1824. ta.

BOOKS.

ANXIOUS to recruit my library, and having a number of volumes promiscuously lent, I will be grateful for information of their locality.

3t5 **J. TORRENCE.**

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

J. HEILBRON'S
Medical Steam & Vapor Baths,
No. 74 CHURCH-ST. CHARLESTON.

IT is generally acknowledged by writers on the subject, and experience corroborates the fact, that the *Tar Fumigation* lowers the pulse, renders coughs less troublesome, and produces very salutary effects in the Pulmonary system; and it is remarkable that persons engaged in rope manufactories seldom labor under consumptions, and that a residence on cedar or pine barrens during the summer, has been efficacious in pulmonary cases.

Ample testimonials can be given, that the new mode of treating diseases by the *fumes of sulphur* and other substances, particularly the inhalation of the fumes of tar in consumptive disorders, immediately by the fauces and lungs, has been eminently successful. Professor CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, one of the highest authorities in this country, most cogently in his lectures impresses on the minds of his students, the efficacy and success of this mode of treatment in various diseases, stating also that Dr. CHURCH, physician to the Court of St. Petersburg, treated several consumptive cases in this manner, with the most triumphant success.

Doctor JAMES SAUNDERS, one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies at Edinburgh, highly recommends, in his very elaborate treatise on pulmonary consumption, (p. 161) the utility and efficacy of inhaling certain substances, to promote the recovery of ulcerated lungs. And in Russia, several patients, labouring under pulmonary consumption, whose lives were despaired of by the most eminent physicians of that country, have been cured by inhaling atmospheric air with the vapour of Tar, under the direction of Doctors BLEUM and VAN ROOS.

Indeed, so successful has this treatment been, that hundreds of private as well as public Institutions, have been erected throughout Europe under the direction of the most eminent physicians. The most unquestionable sanction also, is given to this new mode of treatment, by the Medical reports from the highest authorities of London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Germany. The undersigned, therefore, hopes that such testimony from men of superior learning and experience, (which testimony is now in his possession, and is open to the inspection of every enquirer,) will at once eradicate any unfavorable impressions that may have remained in the public mind. Providence has blessed his endeavors so far, that many persons afflicted with *Croup, Bilious, Nervous, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, Polsy, Gout, Dyspepsia, Scrophula, the various kinds of Eruptions, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, and Sore Throats*, have been cured by his different STEAM and VAPOR BATHS. Persons unable to walk, and brought in vehicles to the Bath, have been able after a few applications to walk home. In these instances, actions speak louder than words.—Some of our most worthy and respectable citizens can testify to the truth of the above statement.

References of a nature not to be doubted, can be given; and the utmost satisfaction will be readily afforded to any person who will take the trouble to call on

J. HEILBRON.
The subscriber also attends the Baths to sick negroes, where he has a particular apartment.

Copy of a Certificate in my possession.
We, the subscribers, having made use of the Steam Baths conducted by J. Heilbron, No. 74 Church-st. Charleston, S. C. and having received the utmost benefit from the same, do hereby recommend them to the public. Signed by

1. Thomas Cochran, Commission Merchant and Broker, Broad-st.
2. George McAllej, Merchant, Church-st.
3. George Chislin, Jr. Factor, Chislin's wharf.
4. George Platt, firm of Montgomery & Platt, Commission Merchant.

5. Henry Parker, Church-st.
6. Abr. P. Reeves, Architect, Meeting-st.
7. Samuel McNeil, of the firm of Bradford & McNeil, S. Bay.

8. J. H. Claiborne, son-in-law of Kershaw & Luis, Planter.
9. Tho. C. Gilson, at John Frazer & Co.

10. Thomas Fanning, Capt. of the Line Ship President.
11. W. Palmer, brother to Rev. Dr. Palmer.

12. James J. Hancock.
13. David Truesdell, Queen-st.
14. David Clayton, Lincolnton, N. C.

15. Robert Knight, Merchant.
16. Henry Stebrook, Planter, Edisto Island.

17. T. Crocker, Captain of ship Jasper, for Liverpool.
18. The Rev. Dr. William Hogan, Philadelphia.

REFERENCE.
To the Rev. Dr. HOGAN, Philadelphia.
JOHN FRAZER & Co. Charleston.

GEORGE PLATT, do.
THOMAS COCHRAN, do.
SAM. MCNEIL, do.

JOHN M. BURNS, do.
W. P. BASON, do.
DAVID CLAYTON, Lincolnton, N. C.

DAVID REINHART, P. M. Lincolnton, N. C.
4t7

Plantation, Stock, Negroes, &c.

For Sale, at Public Auction.

ON Thursday, 2nd of December next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, his valuable Plantation, consisting of 240 acres, lying on the Lawyers' road, 3 1/2 miles east from Charlotte. The soil is good, and well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, &c.; and a part of the farm is fine meadow land. There is a good dwelling-house on the plantation, barn, and other necessary out-houses; an excellent spring; and a good well convenient to the barn lot. He will also sell, at the same time and place, all his corn, hay, fodder;

HORSES,
and stock of all kinds;
groes, viz. two fellows, a wench and her child. Persons desirous of obtaining a valuable possession, and of making good bargains, will do well to attend.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JACOB JULIEN.
October 27, 1824. 6t9

Desultory.

[From late London papers.]

Rousseau's three things needful.—J. J. Rousseau always regarded gentleness as the first quality in woman.—Whenever he heard any one boastingly detailing the qualifications, talents and charms of young females, he used to place a few ciphers one after the other, and then conclude by asking “is she gentle?” If the reply was in the affirmative, he then placed it before the number of ciphers, according with the value he attached to this quality. Sometimes he would ask, “has she the three things needful?” His friend well knew these three things on which he set so great a value; they were, a sweet voice, a sweet temper, and a smooth skin.—[*World of Fashion.*]

BRAVERY AND ADVENTURE.

Mr. Leigh's descent into the cavern of the Crocodiles.—The only remnant left among us of that romantic spirit, which, in former times, sent so many bold peers of Christendom in quest of adventures, is, unquestionably, the curiosity of those indefatigable travellers, who go abroad to gather fame, by collecting materials for publication. The very least of the hardships which Mr. Leigh suffered, would have furnished a long chapter to the lengthiest romance writer of the brightest days of chivalry. It is questionable, indeed, if ever Orlando himself met with an adventure more appalling than this gentleman's descent into the caverns of the Crocodiles at Manfalout:

“We had been wandering (says he,) for more than an hour in low subterranean passages, and felt considerably fatigued by the irksomeness of the posture in which we had been obliged to move, and the heat of our torches in those narrow and low galleries. But the Arabs spoke so confidently of succeeding in this second trial, that we were induced once more to attend them. We found the opening of the chamber which we now approached guarded by an unknown depth, and wide enough to require a good leap. The first Arab jumped the ditch, and we all followed him. The passage we entered was extremely small, and so low in some places as to oblige us to crawl flat on the ground, and almost always on our hands and knees. The intricacies of its windings resembled a labyrinth; and it terminated at length in a chamber much smaller than that we had left; but, like it, containing nothing to satisfy our curiosity. Our search hitherto had been fruitless; but the mummies might not be far distant,—another effort, and we might still be successful.

The Arab whom I followed, and who led the way, now entered another gallery, and we all continued to move in the same manner as before, each preceded by a guide. We had not gone far before the heat became excessive; for my part, I found my breathing extremely difficult,—my head began to ache most violently, and I had a most distressing sensation of fulness about the breast.—We felt we had gone too far, and yet were almost deprived of the power of returning. At this moment the torch of the first Arab went out. I was close to him, and saw him fall on his side; he uttered a groan—his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me seeing the torch of my companion extinguished, and conceiving he had stumbled, passed me, and advanced to his assistance, and stopped. I observed him to appear faint, totter and fall in a moment—he also was dead.—The third Arab came forward, and made an effort to approach the bodies, but stopped short. We looked at each other in silent horror. The danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly—our breathing became more difficult—our knees tottered under us, and we felt our strength nearly gone.

There was no time to be lost. The American, Barthow, cried to us to take courage, and we began to move back as fast as we could. We heard the remaining Arab shouting after us, calling us Caffres, imploring our assistance, and upbraiding us with deserting him. But we were obliged to leave him to his fate, expecting every moment to share it with him. The windings of the passages through which we had come increased the difficulty of our escape; we might take a wrong turn, and never reach the

great chamber we had at first entered.—Even supposing we took the shortest road, it was but too probable our strength would fail us before we arrived. We had each of us, separately, and unknown to one another, observed attentively the different shapes of the stones which projected into the galleries we had passed, so that each had an imperfect clue to the labyrinth we had now to retrace. We compared notes, and only on one occasion had a dispute, the American differing from my friend and myself; in this dilemma we were determined by the majority, and, fortunately, were right. Exhausted with fatigue and terror, we reached the edge of the deep trench, which remained to be crossed before we got into the great chamber. Mustering all my strength, I leaped, and was followed by the American. Smelt stood on the brink ready to drop with fatigue. He called to us—“For God's sake to help him over the fosse, or at least to stop, if only for five minutes, to allow him to recover his strength.” It was impossible—to stay was death, and we could not resist the desire to push on and reach the open air. We encouraged him to summon all his force, and he cleared the trench. When we reached the open air, it was one o'clock, and the heat in the sun about 160 degrees. Our sailors who were waiting for us, had luckily a bardak full of water, they sprinkled it over us; but though a little refreshed, it was not possible to climb the sides of the pit; they unfolded their turbans, and, slinging them around our bodies, drew us to the top.

Our appearance alone, without our guides, naturally astonished the Arab, who had remained at the entrance of the cavern, and he anxiously inquired for his friends. To have confessed they were dead, would have excited suspicion; he would have supposed we had murdered them, and have alarmed the inhabitants of Amabdi to pursue us, and revenge the death of their friends. We replied, therefore, they were coming, and were employed in bringing out the mummies we had found, which was the cause of their delay. We lost no time in mounting our asses, recrossed the desert, and passed hastily by the village, to regain the ferry at Manfalout.

[*Leigh's Journey in Egypt.*]

MR. CRAWFORD IN VERMONT.

Some sagacious traveller has furnished the Editor of the Warren Recorder with the following intelligence:

“VERMONT.—A gentleman who has recently passed through a part of this state, is decidedly of opinion that Mr. Crawford will get the votes of that state. He says, since the adjournment of the legislature, there has been a great change in public sentiment in that state—he thinks that Vermont will, on the great national question, go with New-York.”

To this statement we would add, merely with the view of affording more conclusive evidence of the popularity of Mr. Crawford's cause in Vermont, that we have at this moment the terrors of a prosecution for a false and malicious libel hanging over our heads, for permitting a correspondent to make our columns the medium for disseminating an opinion, that one of the unsuccessful candidates at our late election was a Crawfordite.

Middlebury Gaz.

Decency.—The following is a fair specimen of the decency of the Crawford presses. One of them, speaking of Mr. Adams, says—“He writes on paper manufactured from the halter, by the light of a faggot, with a dagger for his pen, and his ink is the double-distilled essence of rats-bane.”

William Steuben Smith, Esq. of Washington, has published a pamphlet of facts in refutation of the aspersions cast upon the character of his late father, Colonel Wm. Stephens Smith, by the Hon. Timothy Pickens in his late pamphlet. We shall take occasion to copy the evidence which Mr. Smith has adduced to repel the calumnies heaped upon his parent.

Apropos of this affair, it may be noted that the trumpeters of Mr. Pickens's pamphlet, all partisans of Mr. Crawford, have been thrown into paroxysms of indignation by the mere mention in Mr. Adams's reply, of Mr. Cabot as President of the Hartford Convention, while they can overlook Mr. Pickens's treatment of the memories of Colonel Smith and Mr. Gerry. A simple invidious allusion to the dead is unpardonable on the part of Mr. A.; but it is right in Mr. P. to traduce them by chapters or sections! Such is electioneering justice!

Nat. Gaz.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates on the *People's Ticket*, selected by the people themselves; and are all the firm friends of the virtuous Monroe, of his wise policy, and able co-adjutors:

John Giles, of Rowan.
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
Robert Love, of Haywood.
Augustin H. Sheppard, of Stokes.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Josiah Crutcher, of Wake.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Vine Allen, of Craven.
William Martin, of Pasquotank.
William Drew, of Halifax.
Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The election will take place on *Thursday*, the 11th of November; at which time North-Carolina expects every man to do his duty.

FROM THE BALTIMORE STAR.

Messrs. Bell & Lawrence:

I have just seen in the Raleigh Register the first part of an address of *Jesse Benton*, of Tennessee, vilifying the character of Gen. Jackson. The remainder is promised. I saw this with surprise, not that Benton should write this or any thing else that would gratify his malignant temper, but that a paper, which has claims upon public respect, should put its character at stake by promulgating slanders and falsehoods, which even the caucus paper in Tennessee had refused to publish. But the statement of a few facts will put down the slanders as low as the slanderer himself is.

Benton represents Jackson to have been the tyrant of the army. Now, what are the feelings of this same army and of the whole people of Tennessee towards Gen. Jackson? He is their idol. The Militia Officers, over whom he is said to have tyrannised, are his warm friends and supporters; and I hazard nothing in asserting that they would defend his character and person at the risk of their lives—many of them were members of the Legislature at the time Gen. Jackson was elected Senator, and every man of them gave him their vote. None of the Presidential candidates are so cordially supported by those who know them best as General Jackson. This unquestionable fact is ample confutation of the false assertions and base insinuations of Benton, who is known, and has been for these many years, the personal enemy of Gen. Jackson.

This common enemy of whatever is great and good (the indignation is just and honest) finds cause of censure that Jackson appointed his two "nephews-in-law" (Gen. Coffee and Col. Hays) to offices in his army. It is not necessary to waste a word in vindicating the wisdom of this choice. These brave men have done it for themselves, by their swords in their warfare with the Indians, and in conquering the conquerors of Europe.

Jackson is represented as an electioneering and intriguing man. This is a new character for Jackson to appear in, and so unlike the original, that it was reserved to the hardihood and peculiar moral qualities of Benton, or his hired quill-drivers, to make the assertion. Now, I happened to have been in Tennessee at the time Jackson was appointed Senator, and have a perfect knowledge of the circumstances. Benton's facts are distorted, and his insinuations and inferences are both base and false.

Jackson's honor and integrity, and regard for the honor and interests of the nation, cannot be doubted and never were in the whole course of a long and active life. Benton may say that "the first conspicuous acts of his life in Tennessee may be found at the race-ground and cock-fight, and that his language was intemperate."

Jackson, no more than Washington, was exempt from youthful excesses. But both, in age, have sustained the native dignity of their characters—Both are men who have contributed more than millions of ordinary spirits "to fill," as Mr. Jefferson said of Jackson, "the measure of their country's glory."

If it were necessary to notice any thing beyond the bitter malignity, and evidence of personal malice and hatred which is stamped upon this address of Benton's, to guard against its venom, it might be worth while to inquire, who is this man, that we should believe his assertions? Has he a character himself to stand upon, that he should attempt to heave the at-lantean reputation of another?

The editors of the Register, in order to give character to Jesse Benton, say he is the brother of Col. Tho. H. Benton, a Senator from the State of Missouri.—This is very true; but not more so, than that he is also the brother of Nathaniel Benton, who but a few months since, shot a man who was under his charge as a prisoner for four days, and after his having given him his solemn assurance of his protection. Ask the people of Tennessee, who this same Jesse Benton is—this calumniator of Jackson, Adams, Calhoun and others; and they will tell you

he is a moon-struck mad-man, an Ishmaelite in the scriptural sense of the word—a semi-savage, who, about five years since, withdrew himself from the society of his fellow-men; and, with this same brother Nat, (*par nobile fratrum*), settled themselves on the banks of the Mississippi, in company with two or three fugitives from justice, hundreds of miles from any white inhabited settlement. He offers himself to the people of his district as a candidate for an Elector, and has declared himself in favor of Mr. Crawford; but, unfortunately for him, he could not even get the Caucus and Crawford paper to give publicity to his address, so well was he known and despised. I am assured, by two respectable gentlemen just from the Chickasaw Purchase, that Benton will not get 50 votes in the district, and not 5 of them would say that he is a respectable or correct man. *One who knows.*

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: I perceive, from your prospectus, that although you avow yourself the open friend of Mr. Adams in the approaching election of Chief Magistrate of the country, yet you are not disposed to close your columns against the friends of either of the other distinguished competitors. Availing myself of the privilege thus offered, I send you for publication, in the next Journal, the first number of Wyoming. *Sugar Creek.*

Republics can only exist, while the people, true to themselves, shall adhere to principles and to virtue; the instant these are abandoned, freedom must of necessity decline, and ultimately be laid prostrate. The patriots of the revolution, and with them those elevated sentiments of the rights of man, which characterised that period, have nearly passed away; and intrigue is fast becoming that passport to office and preferment, which, in former times, was yielded to virtue, and to faithful service. Contrast the men now in power, with those who directed the affairs of the nation at that period, which established the liberty of this country; and there will be found but little reason to infer that the mind is on the march, or the nation passing to that proud advancement which her sanguine friends had anticipated. There was a time, when within the walls of Congress virtue, intelligence, and sentiments of lofty patriotism were to be found; then was the office of a representative of the people so considered by the holder, and by those whom he represented, that nothing higher was aspired to, because nothing higher was presumed within the gift of the Executive. We did not then, as we do now, see our members of Congress importuning for the humble appointment of collector of a port, postmaster of a little village, or even Receiver or Register of some land district. Why are these things so? Why is it that the proud independence which should attach to our members of Congress, is by the example set in modern times, so much to be distrusted? That man who has watched the course and current of events for some years past, will be enabled at once to answer. We are not as once we were; the people are slumbering at their posts; virtue is on the wane; and the principles with which we set out are fast declining. To revive and sustain them belongs to you, my fellow-citizens; and the 11th of November will, I trust, show that the people are not unmindful of the rich blessings they enjoy.

The framers of the constitution did not perceive the arrival of a period, when the counsellors of the President would be found intriguing for his place, or they would doubtless have interposed a remedy. To attempt an alteration now, has been thought of by many; and it might be well, but that by frequent changes and alterations, reverence for the instrument may be impaired; and because, in the good sense and sober reflection of the American people, if exercised, an ample remedy already exists. Were there none others in the country fit and qualified for this high station, save our Secretaries, then there would be some excuse for sanctioning such a course; this, however, cannot be seriously pretended.

Upon this subject I am no partisan, nor hurried away by any thing of feeling or interest; by me nothing is wanted or sought for, but to sustain our republican principles, and to see my country rise to that proud and lofty elevation, to which the people being virtuous, she is capable of attaining. And how is this to be effected? The answer is plain: by calling to the Presidential chair the man who, of all others, has the best established claim to our confidence, our affections and our gratitude—I mean ANDREW JACKSON. The man, who in the revolution bled, and who in our late struggle encountered every privation. His is no lukewarm, fire-side affection for his country. While the storm of battle raged—while a well-trained army hovered on our coast, and every patriot trembled at the result of a contest, on which was staked the only remnant of liberty that existed on earth, Jackson stood forth the champion, the defender, the deliverer of his country, and closed our war with a brilliancy, that lighted up a smile on the brow of every patriot. Joy spread through our land—illuminations and fetes were every where witnessed; and even the war-worn soldier of the revolution forgot his infirmities in the transport of the moment. This is the

man, my fellow-citizens, who is now presented to you, for the first office in the gift of a nation of freemen. Blot out the base aspersions which English writers have cast upon us, that our country is ungrateful—pay, as far as it may be in your power, the debt of gratitude which is due to the patriot and the hero. Rally around the polls, on the morning of the 11th, armed with the *People's Ticket*; and if you prove true to yourselves, the deep blow that has been attempted to be laid at the root of American liberty, will for the present be arrested. **WYOMING.**

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

DEATH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.
By the regular packet ship James Cropper, in 27 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Evening Post have received their usual files of London and Liverpool papers to the 16th September inclusive. The only article of interest they bring is an account of the death of the King of France, which is announced in a second edition of the London Courier of the 14th. The intelligence is stated to have been received by express from Paris. A correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, writes as follows:—

"LIVERPOOL CORRIER OFFICE, 2 Thursday, September 16, 12 at noon." We have kept the parcel open until this moment, in the expectation, that the London morning papers of yesterday (Wednesday) would contain some particulars of the demise of the King of France; an event which is announced in all the evening papers of Tuesday. They have just arrived; but, strange as it may appear, they all state that no official intelligence of such an event had been received in London up to midnight on Tuesday, although from the state of the French King's disorder, no doubt was entertained of his death having taken place, as stated in the evening journals."

He will be succeeded by his brother Count D'Artois, under the title of Charles X, who is now in the 65th year of his age. We have already expressed an opinion that the death of Louis would make no alteration in the politics of the French government. The London Courier of the 13th September in anticipating the event which has happened, after expressing a similar opinion says, that the heir to the throne is "popular with the army, as well as with the people."

THE GREEKS.

Accounts from Corfu of the 1st August, speak of the Greeks having obtained successes over the Turkish fleet subsequently to the affair of Ipsara. The remains of their naval force is said to have been almost annihilated at Mytilene, and that the Captain Pacha had sought refuge in the Gulf of Smyrna. Letters have been received in London from Trieste of the 31st August, containing late accounts from Smyrna, by which it appeared that the Turkish squadron was to sail from Mytilene on the 7th of that month, to embark a number of troops assembled at Scala Nuova, for an attack on the island of Samos, which, according to advices from Constantinople, was to take place previous to the 10th. The Egyptian fleet had arrived off the Island of Rhodes, and it was said that the Turkish Government entertained the project of removing the Christian population in the Morea to Egypt, and supplying their place with Egyptians.

SPAIN.

Two conventions between Louis and Ferdinand are published in the Paris official journal, by which it is stipulated that 45,000 French troops were to remain in Spain till the 1st of January, 1825, when it was expected tranquillity would be restored to the latter country. Ferdinand had agreed to pay two million of francs per month as to the extra expense of maintaining this army beyond the period it had been originally stipulated they were to continue in the country. It was not believed, however, by any portion of the London press, that the affairs of Spain would be so soon settled as the Bourbons anticipated. It was known that Valdes and nearly the whole of his brave little band of followers after the taking of Tarifa by the French, had escaped to Tangier, and it is admitted in the Courier, that they intended to wait there "for a more fortunate period to make a new attempt." Letters from Gibraltar of the 23d August, also confirm the statement that "bands of Constitutionalists still appeared, and in considerable numbers." Two bulletins, issued by the patriots at Tarifa, breathing vengeance against the invaders, and calling on the people to unite in their expulsion, had been industriously circulated in the southern provinces, where they produced a great sensation. According to accounts received at Paris from Madrid, Ferdinand had ordered the arrest of the Governor of Tarifa, who fled from the place on the landing of the Constitutionalists, and joined Gen. O'Donnell at Algeiras. Several vessels bearing the Colombian flag, were hovering on the coasts of Spain, and appeared to threaten a landing.

IRELAND.

Ireland is again said to be in a disturbed state, and considerable alarm had been excited in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancashire and England.

The New Waverly novel is expected to appear about the end of November.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Morning Herald states it as the opinion of some persons who take an interest in French politics, and have means of information, that the Count D'Artois, on his accession, would dismiss M. de Villele, and recall M. Chateaubriand. It is this expectation, confidently entertained by the Ultras of the Chateaubriand party, that has kept them steady to their Chief.

Considerable alarm existed in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancaster and Scotland.

In all parts of Great Britain the harvest promises to be one of the most productive that has been known in the memory of man; the reports from Ireland are equally favorable, and upon the continent the crops are no less abundant. A field of reaped wheat at Heworth, has produced a crop of 844 sheaves per acre. The papers of Sherborne, Westmoreland, Pottery, Worcester, Durham, &c. all speak of most luxuriant crops of grain, and of universal content among the people, as well as universal gratitude to the Almighty Being, to whose bountiful goodness they are indebted.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild has contracted for a loan to the Neapolitan Government to the amount of £2,500,000, and which, it is expected, will in the course of a few days be brought into the money market. It will be a stock, bearing 5 per cent. interest, representing either ducats or sterling money, with dividends payable either in London at a fixed rate of exchange, or in Naples at the choice of the holder.

The Greek government has published an official account of the re-capture of Ipsara, from which, notwithstanding the ample details heretofore given, we extract the following:

"The Captain Pacha landed 45,000 men in Ipsara, commanded by Ismael Pacha, nephew to Ali Pacha of Joannina. The enemy was found in possession of the great battery employed in bombarding the forts of Mytilene, Paleocastro, Chios, and some companies of Christian Schypetars. It was on the 7th of July, God, who protects Greece and her children, sending a violent tempest from the south, the Captain Pacha fearing the shipwreck of his fleet, was obliged to put to sea, and to separate from his army on shore. The infidels thinking themselves abandoned, hurried to the beach. They perceived the Greek squadron, and tho't only of flight, seizing all the boats they could find. Nicetas lands; the Ipsarots rally from the forts; the Turks are overthrown; the Greek vessels discharge showers of grape-shot on all that put out at sea; three frigates and ten brigs ran aground on the 8th July; in the morning the Turks had escaped. Among the dead are two Pachas—Ismael Peasfa and Ormer Coombans, of Argo Castron. The booty is immense—the victory complete!"

At the same moment that the Senate of Frankfurt published a law relative to the Israelites of Frankfurt, the Emperor of Russia issued a Ukase according to which Polish Jews, excepting those who are doctors or extensive merchants, are directed to renounce before the first of January 1820, their trade of Hawkers and to return to the trade of their fathers—viz: husbandmen and shepherds. For this purpose the government has assigned them, in the temperate parts of this empire, lands, with every thing necessary for cultivating them. In case they should not wish to accept these conditions, they will be directed to quit Russia entirely.

THE PIRATES.

BARTFORD, (Ct.) Oct. 12.

The captain and crew of the brig Henry, belonging to this city, and lately captured by the pirates, reached their homes last week. Although every arrival brings an account of new outrages committed by the buccaneers of the West Indies, yet it is only when they are inflicted upon our near neighbors and personal acquaintances, that it brings the subject home to our feelings. It is with horror we contemplate the narrow, hair-breadth escape of Capt. Rhodes and his men, who were every man of them to have been coolly murdered the morning after they were rescued by Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war. The men have all of them their wives and children or parents and brothers and sisters in this city and neighborhood. One of them returned with his arm broken by a blow with the back of a sword, another his cheek sliced down with a sabre, and all emaciated by starvation and thirst. The account given of these pirates by Captain Rhodes, is truly alarming to every one whose business may call him to adventure on these seas. They appear to be a well organized body of outlaws, countenanced, if not aided by the Spanish government. The port where they were carried to was sixty miles off Havana. Besides, the character of these pirates shows them to be inhabitants of the Havana, and to have associated with respectable society. Nothing but their cruelty and mode of life distinguishes them from the first men of that city.

They are between twenty and thirty-five years of age, dressed, temperate in drinking and not uncivil in their language.

This is a description of men not easily to be diverted from their money making trade. They are unlike those desperadoes whose intemperance and other vices would soon terminate by death. On the contrary they are men of resources, careful of life, and when routed from one place can settle down unmolested in another, and at any time find a refuge under the regular government of the Island. While Captain Rhodes was unloading his mules, there came on board daily one or more men to purchase, who appeared like regular bred merchants or planters. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible, that the government of the Island is privy to these outrages upon the law of nations and of all civilized society. The government should be made responsible for them.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 12.
The ship Concordia is expected to sail this afternoon, or to-morrow morning from this port for Hayti, with about 160 colored persons of both sexes. Six vessels at Philadelphia, one at Port Elizabeth, one at Alexandria, and several others at Baltimore, are on the eve of sailing for the same destination. It is calculated that between three and four thousand of these persons will leave the United States within a few days, and that every fortnight additional numbers will be shipped off under the direction of President Boyer's agent, who pays the expense of their transmission, by authority of the Haytian government. One hundred of those about to sail from this port, are from the State of New-Jersey, and there can be no doubt that the great advantages held out will induce the mass of this part of our population to withdraw from the country. *Evening Post.*

A wholesale nest of coiners and counterfeiters of Bank Notes has been discovered at Covington, Kentucky, and their unfinished notes and apparatus have, with some of the villains, been secured, and will be led to the bar of justice, under circumstances that leave no room to doubt their conviction.

ERIE CANAL.

We are informed, says the New-York Statesman, that so great has been the increase of navigation and commerce upon the Western Canal, that, for some time past, a firm at Rochester—the Erie Canal Company—have paid in tolls to the state, upon an average, one thousand dollars a day! This is but a single item of the revenue which the state of New-York is now deriving from that great work.

"WELCOME LA FAYETTE."

At Hingham, on the 10th ult. an infant son of Mr. Giles Gardner, was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, by the name of "Welcome La Fayette." The name of the great grandfather of this child was "Welcome Lincoln."—*Salem Obs.*

La Fayette is the order of the day not only in the places graced with his presence, but throughout the Union. Every thing, says the Visitor, animate and inanimate, is La Fayette. The next generation will be a generation of *La Fayette* in name if not in principles. We are as likely too, to have a La Fayette President, as any other; all the candidates, we believe, are thrown entirely into the background. Puffing, slander and intrigue, are alike unavailing. All must yield, for a time at least, to the enthusiasm of the people. The despots and nobles of Europe and their minions will affect to laugh at all this display, but it will be rather a grin, the effect of sour grapes, than a hearty shake of the sides.—They know its power, and we trust their subjects will sooner or later reap its benefits. *Pet. Intel.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—The site of the battle of Bunker Hill has been lately purchased for the purpose of erecting a granite Monument, in commemoration of the battle, which will be the loftiest in the world. It is expected that General La Fayette will lay the corner stone of the structure on the 19th of June next, having expressed a willingness to delay his departure till that anniversary. The Washington Benevolent Society have subscribed for the object about 2000 dollars: Gov. Phillips, 1000; D. Sears, Esq. 500; Hon. P. C. Brooks, 500—and five others have subscribed 100 dollars each. The cost is estimated at 37,000 dollars.

At New-Orleans, so late as Sept. 16, as many as 20 persons were dying every day by the Yellow Fever.

MR. ADAMS IN MARYLAND.

We have conversed this morning with an influential republican from Somerset who assures us, that the cause of Mr. Adams not only holds its own, but is daily gaining a considerable acquisition of members, and that the electors in the lower districts will triumph by most decided majorities. We have direct and positive accounts from other districts in this state, which are equally flattering. We again repeat, the current of public opinion is in favor of the "Great Statesman;" it is not like the noisy and boisterous catarract, but clear, smooth and deep. Thousands of grave, and moral and religious people will go to the polls on the day of election, who lead retired, peaceable lives, and who on ordinary occasions are scarcely seen or heard.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1824.

We are requested to state, that a sermon will be preached at the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Sunday, the 7th of November instant, by the Rev. Dr. McRae.

An interview with "A Recluse" is requested.

Gen. La Fayette's reception at Washington, was splendid and imposing. We have no room for particulars; and can only say, that it was such as to reflect honor on the National Capital.

The English ministerial papers are indulging their sneers, at the honors bestowed on La Fayette in this country, and the boundless gratitude evinced to him by ten millions of freemen. This was to be expected. The example which America now holds out, is terrible to the despots of Europe, and well may they, or their minions, attempt to turn it into ridicule: the sublime spectacle of a whole nation paying a voluntary homage, a homage equally honorable to them who give, as to him who receives it, to a Champion of Freedom, is too dazzling for the eyes of "legitimacy;" but turn from it they cannot: they are compelled to look at it, even "though it blast their eye-balls." Let their parasites, then, heap obloquy on the man who is honored and on those who honor him; their censure is better than their praise; and those who delight to honor the man, who is himself an honor to mankind, despise the one as they would spurn the other.

Within a few days, we have heard frequent exultations, on the part of Mr. Crawford's friends, at the prospect of a defection in the ranks of the people. We know not what ground they may have for this exultation; but we feel pretty certain, whatever it may be, that it will slip from under them. The friends of Mr. Adams, it is true, have just cause of complaint, in the impolitic declarations made, and unconditional pledges given, by several of the electors on the People's Ticket; but this, we are sure, will not induce them to go over to their opponents, as between them there can be no congeniality of feeling or principle. Some of them, we know, will not vote at all; and but few of them, we are confident, will vote for the caucus ticket. From what we can learn, we believe the greater part of Mr. Adams' friends will act on the principle which has all along guided them—first, to put down the dangerous practice of *caucusing*, a practice pregnant with serious evils, as the history of the present contest too plainly shows; and second, to secure the election of the man of their choice. It is important to the interests of Mr. Adams, that the caucus nomination should be defeated in this state; his friends, we doubt not, know this, and will so vote, on the day of election, as to render its defeat certain.

The Raleigh Register may continue to make the assertion, that the contest for the Presidency lies between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford—the editors know it not true—but

The dull, flat falsehood, serves for policy. We caution Mr. Adams' friends not to be taken in by it. It is only intended to take effect here—to discourage Mr. Adams' friends in this state. They may be assured, that the prospects of Mr. Adams have at no period of the contest been better than they are now—indeed, at no time have they been so encouraging; and that Mr. Crawford's chance, to say the least, is desperate. We trust, then, they will remain firm—that they will be true to themselves, to the cause which they have espoused; and that in no event will they support a cause, which both duty and consistency, both feeling and principle, imperiously urge them to oppose.

In the Raleigh Register of Oct. 22d, which a friend has handed to us,—the editors of that paper not having condescended to favor us with an exchange,—we find the notification from Mr. Gallatin himself, that he has declined being any longer considered as a candidate for Vice-President! The reason which Mr. G. gives is—"that he understands his withdrawal may have a favorable effect on the result of the approaching election;" but from whom did Mr. Gallatin understand this? The answer is obvious—from the Richmond and Albany Juntas. Before it was publicly announced that he had been compelled to withdraw, it was ascertained that three members of Congress, one from Virginia, one from Maryland, and one from Pennsylvania, were in the city of New-York, with Mr. G's written resignation in their pockets, to strike up a bargain with Mr. Clay's friends; but to their honor, they promptly refused to listen to any proposition of the kind. If the people will consent to be transferred, like so many cattle, from one candidate to another, at the pleasure of a few desperate and aspiring politicians, let them support the "regularly nominated candidate;" but if they regard at all their own rights, the interest and honor of their country, they will give their votes, on the 11th of November, to those who have shown themselves to be, not by professions, but by deeds, their real friends.

The editors of the Register are pleased that Mr. Gallatin has been withdrawn; not on their "own account," however; no, truly; but because "many of Mr. Crawford's friends had objections to him." Ah, that's it! Some of them were too American in their feelings to contribute, either by their influence or votes, to elevate a foreigner to the office of President of the United States—we say to the office of President—for the nature of Mr. Crawford's disease is such, as to render it hardly a matter of doubt, that should he be elected, the duties of his office would, ere long, devolve upon the Vice-President. The Register may deny this, and call it "ungentlemanly;" but if any reliance is to be placed on the testimony of credible and honorable eye-witnesses, upon statements in papers of deservedly respectable standing, it is sober truth.

Whoever, then, may consent to take the second place on the Crawford ticket,—a place which was first offered to Mr. Adams, and refused, and then assigned to Mr. Gallatin, in order to gull Pennsylvania,—will, in our opinion, if that ticket succeed, be the President. Let the unsuspecting, confiding friends of Mr. Crawford, think of this, or they may, after all, have the gratification or vexation, we care not which, of knowing, that they have unwittingly assisted in the election of that bug-bear,—conjured up to alarm them, like raw-head-and-bloody-bones to frighten children,—a *Tariff President*! Than this, if we believe the caucus papers, no greater curse could happen to the country.

The last Register contains the address of the *Caucus Committee* of this State. It occupies nine columns; but if divested of its misrepresentations, sophistry, and false colorings, its quintessence might easily be comprised in an ordinary paragraph of the senior editor of the Register. This address has appended to it the names of seven gentlemen, as the *caucus committee*; but we very much doubt whether any one of them, with the exception of Bartlett Vaney of Caswell, and William Ruffin of Raleigh, had ever seen it, till it appeared in the columns of the Register, and in the pamphlets and Hand-Bills circulated from the office of the *State Printer*,—at whose expense, we are unable to say—but we presume a fund has been created for that purpose.

When the people read this address, we ask them to recollect, that it is entitled to no more weight than the opinions of any other individual who may choose to address them. We ask them to recollect, that although the *Press* is a "vast engine, for the dissemination of knowledge, for the promotion of truth, virtue and happiness;" yet it is "capable of being perverted by *power and wealth*, to the worst purposes;" that it may be "the means of making the *worse* appear the *better* cause;" and may be made to abet the bad passions and selfish views of crafty politicians and hungry office-seekers.

We also ask the people, to whom this caucus circular is addressed, that before they believe all they see printed, either by *caucus committees* or others, relative to the approaching election, the character of the candidates, and especially before they confide in the flaming, and therefore suspicious, professions of "exclusive republicanism," to "examine into the character and motives of the writers;" but particularly, to exercise their indefeasible right

of "thinking for themselves." If this be done, the caucus address will, we have no doubt, "open the eyes of the community," as the editors of the Register anticipate; but it will be to the destruction of Mr. Crawford's hopes; for if the people have their "eyes open," it will be impossible for them not to see, that the interests of the country will not and cannot be promoted by the elevation of that gentleman. No matter what may be his individual merits,—and we are not disposed to detract from them,—the party to which he has attached himself, the leaders of which are such men as Martin Van Buren, John Holmes, and others of the like stamp, will compel him to adopt a course of policy inimical, we sincerely believe, to the general welfare of the country; and to receive into his cabinet, or to appoint to other important offices, men whose conduct has justly forfeited the confidence of the people.

We ask the people to pause then, before they give their votes to the caucus ticket—we ask them to remember New-York, the people of which state, by an outrage unparalleled in the annals of this country, in the worst times of faction and party rage, have been deprived of all voice in the election of their most important public officer; we ask them to remember this, and other acts equally portentous, before they confide the destinies of their country to a party characterized by conduct so violent, by a contempt of their rights so fearfully alarming.

A great Republican Meeting was held in the city of New-York on the 14th of October, at which two thousand Electors attended, when resolutions, disapproving congressional caucus nominations, &c. and requesting the members of the Legislature from the city and county of New-York to use their exertions to procure the Electoral vote of that state for John Quincy Adams, were *unanimously passed*. As the time of election approaches, the prospects of Mr. Adams brighten; and every day strengthens the belief, which we have invariably entertained, that this accomplished statesman will be the choice of the American people.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.
The seventh anniversary of the Hartford county Agricultural Society was held at Hartford on the 6th inst. The number of years since the establishment of this Society, it is believed, is sufficient to decide the important question, whether, on the whole, it has been advantageous to the pecuniary interest of the inhabitants of the county; and we believe all people, who attended the show this year, and could compare the quality of the same stock with that of our first, or indeed any previous exhibition, could not avoid seeing a very decided and general improvement. In respect to our improvement in household manufactures, a view, this year of the important articles, woollen cloths, woollen blankets, flannels and carpetings, would be sufficient to decide, that our improvements have been great and general. Among the articles presented at the exhibition, was the *Vertical Spinner*, a new and important invention. This little engine takes up less room than the common spinning wheel. It spins ten threads instead of one; is very simple in its construction, and said to be easily kept in repair. It is stated that an ordinary day's labour, with this spinner, will produce ten runs of woollen yarn. It also spins cotton with the same facility. The proprietor of the patent for this engine in this state, is Mr. John West; and to families, who manufacture cloth in their houses, it must be of great value, as saving one half of the common labour of spinning.—A most superb cloak, the collar lined with mole-skins, and the silver clasp handsomely marked with the name of the distinguished individual for whom it is designed, attracted universal admiration. This elegant specimen of ingenuity and skill was exhibited by Miss Susan H. Hubbard, of Wintombury, and is intended as a present from her to the President of the United States.

LA FAYETTE ANECDOTE.
The Editor of the Boston Gazette says: "A worthy Gentleman of Albany, who is somewhat celebrated for his eccentricity, asserted, in our presence, and we do not doubt the fact, that in one year there would be upwards of ten thousand children named after the distinguished Guest of the Nation. He had an infant boy to whom he meant to give the following name: *Vanschoon Snyderdiel Pell Vansari La Fayette*.

Very like a—shark.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says that Captain Halsey, of the ship President, when off Cape May, on Friday last, caught a shark eight feet long, which, on being opened,

was found to contain a cook's axe, with the handle attached to it.

ADAMS IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and distinguished talents, in Pennsylvania, dated 7th October, 1824, to his friend in Baltimore.

"I received your letter on the subject of the election of our esteemed friend John Quincy Adams, since which I have taken a tour on business through the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Perry and Cumberland, and can say with confidence, that Mr. Adams will obtain a considerable support in each of these counties—and Judge Houston asserts, that if exertions were made in Centre county for Mr. Adams, he would obtain a majority; and Mr. Thompson, of Gettysburg, asserts confidently, that Mr. Adams has a majority in Adams county. And in relation to our county of Franklin, I am confident we shall have a majority."

"There has been the greatest change from Jackson to Adams that I have ever witnessed. There has been nothing like it at any former election."

"From our papers you will learn the proceedings that have taken place on this subject in Chambersburg and Carlisle; and you may rest assured, that an Electoral Ticket will be completed for Mr. Adams, in this state, and that an effort shall be made to ensure success."

ADAMS TICKET IN VIRGINIA.
The Adams ticket appears in this day's paper. For this district will be found the name of the old republican elector who has assisted in the election of Messrs. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and has been a member of the electoral college, without interruption, for twenty-four years. The people who have placed him there so often, will place him there again.—Win. (Va.) Rep.

MARRIED.
On Thursday, 21st October, at Mount Welcome, Lincoln county, Mr. Ransom G. Huntley, of South-Carolina, to Miss Caroline Matlock, daughter of Gen. Peter Forney, of the same place.

DIED.
In this county, on Tuesday morning last, of bilious fever, Dr. SAMUEL GREEN, son of Thomas Greer, Esq. about 24 or 25 years of age.—Thus has been cut off in the prime of life, one who bid fair to become an ornament to his profession, and a distinguished and valuable member of society; one whose many virtues, amiable disposition, and finely cultivated mind, had secured the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. How truly is it remarked by one of the ancient poets, that "life is but the dream of a shadow; a sublime image, and which paints with a single stroke all the nothingness of man."

NEW GOODS, for CASH.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson,
respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods,
which they will sell low for cash or produce only. It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston; by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonable goods, bought at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality.
WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5

NOTICE.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust, to me executed, by the late William Parks, of Cabarrus county, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday, the 20th of November next, a tract of land, situate in the county aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Gen. Paul Barringer, Mrs. Sally Phifer, and others, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres. Also, two likely negroes, one a boy, aged about 25, and the other a girl, aged about 18 years.

The land is of the most valuable quality of Cabarrus black Jack.

The negroes will be sold for cash; and one-fourth of the purchase money of the land will be required, the balance to be discharged in a note or notes, negotiable at the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of N. Carolina. The sale to take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER,
Oct. 25, 1824.—37

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of Elias Alexander, deceased, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts on or before our next Superior Court: the circumstances of the estate require prompt payment. I will attend in Charlotte, on the week of said court, after which time all notes and accounts not settled, will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.
J. WILSON, Adm'r.

Tanner Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain some person to take charge of a Tan Yard, and one or two hands to learn the trade. Liberal encouragement will be given to a person that will come well recommended. A man with a small family would be preferred, as there is a good dwelling-house on the premises.
J. WILSON.

APPRENTICE.

An active, intelligent youth, 15 or 16 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One who can come well recommended for good morals, and who has acquired such a habit of industry, as will render a moderate but steady attention to business not irksome to him, will meet with suitable encouragement, on application at this office.

Edward M. Bronson,
Sheet Iron, Brass, Copper, and Tin
Ware Manufacturer.

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement which he has received in his line of business, and solicits a continuance of their favors; more particularly at this season of the year, when a strong opposition blows a heavy gale from our northern brethren. I have a good assortment of Tin Ware, on hand at this time, consisting of the following articles, viz.—Cups, Coffee Pots, Pans, Buckets, Lanterns, Measures, Scales and Weights, Wash Bowls, Blow Horns, Candle Moulds, Batter Pans, of every description, Hearts, Diamonds, Scallops, &c. &c. I have a few elegant Street Glass Lanterns, of all sizes; all of which I will sell on moderate terms for cash or produce; but no credit.

N. B. I have a few Notes and Accounts on hand, which may be taken up in the course of thirty days, and be a disappointment to Mr. Tom Collins.

I shall receive in a few days a considerable quantity of Tin Plate and Sheet Iron. A liberal price will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.
EDWARD M. BRONSON.

John Chievers' Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Chievers, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.
JAMES KIRK, Administrator.

Western College.

THE Trustees of the Western College are hereby reminded, that at their last session, a meeting of the board was appointed to be held in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 11th of November next ensuing. It is recommended, that the meeting take place in the Presbyterian Church, at a reasonable hour, (say 11 o'clock, A. M.) that there may be time to deliberate on, and to transact whatever business may engage the attention of the Trustees. To this body, calls have been so often made, to enforce punctuality, that there is now but little encouragement to repeat them. But perhaps it may not be amiss simply to say—"Let something be done, and done now, or dismiss the design altogether; give those, that may be unfriendly to the institution, occasion to say, that their predictions are now verified—IT'S ALL TALK; YOU CANNOT, YOU WILL NOT BUILD A COLLEGE." Or, will the trustees, at their ensuing meeting, give their universal attendance, come forward, and assert the dignity of the western section of the State, or leave it to posterity to do that for themselves, which we ought to endeavor to do for them?
JAMES MCREE.

Oct. 25, 1824.—1w

Auction & Commission Store
At FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of
Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:—

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy,
5 hbls. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar,
15 bbls. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
54 do. Loaf Sugar,
35 do. excellent Brown Sugar,
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine,
10 boxes Maderia and Sherry Wine,
10 casks Cheese,
2 do. Sad Irons,
65 bags Coffee,
2 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento, [Glass,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window
do. do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Fancy Glass Tumblers & Decanters,
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles,
10 do. Bar Soap,
2 do. Club Axes,
5 do. Mustard,
6 do. Whitmore Cards,
5 do. American Cigars,
10 tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron.
Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS,
CUTLERY, &c. WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4

PLA FAYETTE CUT!

1776.

J. M. Slaughter, TAILOR,

"SIMPLEX MUNDITIS."

RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of this and the counties adjacent, for their very liberal patronage. Having immediately and directly received the fashions (in the latest style) from New-York and Philadelphia, he hopes for a continuance of their favors, in as much as he intends (by his assiduity and attention to his mechanical profession, and equal, if not superior workmanship to any south of the Potomac,) to merit of his customers their former patronage.

Oct. 26, 1824.

N. B. Having completed my profession by a continued labor of eight years in the cities of Norfolk, New-York and other of the most fashionable towns, I feel confident that I shall be able to gratify all those who are disposed to favor me with their custom.

I shall, every four months, regularly receive the latest fashions.
36

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 22, 1824.—36

E. M. BRONSON.

They stand indebted to

to please call and pay their accounts, or to have their names put into the hands of an officer for collection.

For Sale.

OFFER for sale my House and Lots,

situated in the town of Charlotte,

on the premises there is a good

two-story House, with an excellent

cellar, a Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, and

every other necessary out-building. My motive

for selling is to free myself of debt; and those

interested in or owning any book account, who

will please call and pay their accounts, or to have their names put into the hands of an officer for collection.

For Sale.

OFFER for sale my House and Lots,

situated in the town of Charlotte,

on the premises there is a good

two-story House, with an excellent

cellar, a Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, and

every other necessary out-building. My motive

for selling is to free myself of debt; and those

POETRY.



THE OLD BACHELOR'S LAMENTATION. A SONG.

TUNE—"THERE IS NO LUCK."
I'm an old bachelor, half way down
My life's declivity,
Although the sweetest girls in town
Once set their caps for me.
No loving wife at home have I,
No prattlers on my knee;
And if I live, or if I die,
None cares a groat for me.
Yet I was once as blithe and gay
As sky-lark on the wing,
Was all the ton in dance or play,
To frolic or to sing.
But now an odd old put am I,
A stupid wretched thing,
And might as well attempt to fly,
As frolic, dance, or sing.
Ye young men all, while in your prime,
Ne'er let occasion slip,
Before the withering hand of Time
The buds of pleasure nip.
But on some fair one, in a trice,
Bestow your heart and hand,
Ere one is stone, the other ice,
And love is contraband.

Chorographical.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, AUG. 3.

PARAGUAY.

We this day lay before our readers an interesting sketch of the present state of Paraguay, which may be considered the more curious from the very little intercourse which has taken place with that secluded portion of the New World, since its Independence was declared. The materials from which these details are derived are in our own possession; consequently we can vouch for their correctness. We shall avail ourselves of another opportunity to publish the correspondence between the Brazilian Emperor and the Government of Paraguay, alluded to in the latter part of our sketch, as being extremely illustrative of the principles by which the latter is actuated.

The independent State of Paraguay, situated on the river Parana, between Peru, Chile and Brazil, and comprehending all those immense and luxuriant tracts of land which stretch East and West from Brazil, nearly as far as the Andes mountains, is divided into six departments, viz. Santiago, Concepcion, Villareal, Curuguatia, Candelaria, and Assumption. This valuable portion of country, constituting the heart of South America, and rendered memorable by the labors of the Jesuits and the writings of Charlevoix, Muratori, and Azara, has always been represented as a perfect garden, and its inhabitants as the happiest race in the whole Southern hemisphere. They are extremely fond of their own country, laborious, steady in their pursuits, mild and upright in their dispositions, and particularly attached to each other. They have obtained all the substantial advantages derived from the schooling of the Jesuits, and generally, although they occasionally speak Spanish, in their familiar conversation, they use only the Guarany language, of which a grammar was drawn up for them by their ancient preceptors. Paraguay was always considered the most important province of the former Viceroyalty of La Plata, and hence it was long the capital, before Buenos Ayres was made the seat of Government. The principal port and capital, is the city of Assumption; it has, however, numerous other harbors, formed by the several rivers which unite in the majestic Parana, and afterwards swell the waters of the River Plate.

In the above extent of fertile territory, the Paraguayans unite nearly all the productions of the universe, and those of Brazil, the Philippine Islands and Cuba, are particularly suited to their climate. Their productions are rich and various, and their forests abound with valuable woods, gums and resins, entirely unknown in the markets of Europe. Their principal commerce has hitherto been in tobacco and Paraguay tea—an herb in general use throughout all the neighboring States, and consequently in great demand. Cotton, hides, indigo, sugar, tallow, dragon's blood, and cinnamon, are also among the productions of Paraguay. Rafts of timber for the consumption of Buenos Ayres, and used for house and ship-building, are brought down the rivers—an occupation that formerly employed a great number of Indians, extremely dexterous in this kind of labour. The country abounds in cattle, and is intersected by several of the finest rivers in Ameri-

ca, and studded with lakes. Amidst the general waste and destruction occasioned by the wars in the herds, which formerly were so abundant in the contiguous provinces, those of the Paraguayans alone have been preserved and increased. Most of the grains known in Europe are successfully raised in Paraguay, besides a variety of native ones. Fruits of various kinds are abundant, so that the inhabitants live at ease, with few wants, surrounded by plenty, and in the possession of a country that has always been represented as the Arcadia of the New World. Peace, union and concord, reign among them; and Patriots, in the true sense of the word, they have no wishes—no ambition—beyond the welfare of their beloved native land.

Educated in the most regular habits, thoughtful, contented, and leading a quiet and pastoral life, the inhabitants of Paraguay, as soon as the disturbances commenced in Spain, in the year 1808, watched the consequences those sudden changes were likely to produce upon the other portions of the continent to which they belonged. Owing to their peculiarly precluded situation, they early saw that they could expect no further aid and protection from the mother country, whose affairs soon afterwards became greatly involved; yet, at the same time, anxious to avoid all those evils by which revolutions are usually attended, they saw the necessity of considering in what way they could best steer clear of anarchy, and administer their own concerns, without being dependent upon their neighbors, or embroiled in their quarrels. Influenced by the just principle of self-preservation, and unattended by the smallest political commotion, a meeting of the principal inhabitants was convened and assembled, when their situation was fairly laid before them, and discussed, and upwards of one thousand Deputies unanimously declared in favor of total independence, and, as it were, political seclusion, in which state they have remained ever since. They further resolved, that the Government should be confided to that person among them, who, from his virtues and knowledge, should be found most deserving of the public confidence; but, in order to avoid the conflict of two parties, headed by two individuals, equally entitled to this distinction, they determined to elect Dr. Francia and M. Yegros Joint Governors. These two persons, for some time, administered the affairs of Paraguay jointly, each having a separate district, and commanding an equal force; till, in the course of time, the inconvenience of this plan was felt, and the ascendancy of Dr. Francia having, in the mean while, increased, at a second meeting of the inhabitants, he was elected sole governor—a command he has held ever since, revered and beloved by the people.

From the peculiar traits of character Dr. Francia has since evinced, it is evident he sought to exercise the supreme command from no interested or ambitious views. His country was early attacked by an enemy from Buenos Ayres; every effort was made to induce the inhabitants to enter into the La Plata coalition, on the one hand, and that of Artigas, on the other, and had Dr. Francia been obstructed by the interference of a colleague, possibly he would never have been able to repel the aggressions of his neighbors, or so successfully shield this territory from civil commotions, and afterwards by his foresight and perseverance, raise it to a state of prosperity and happiness it now enjoys, beyond any other portion of the same continent.

Dr. Francia, is a native of Paraguay, and was bred a lawyer. Not fond of society, and rich enough to live with ease and independence, previous to the revolution, he remained retired on his own estate in the country, principally devoted to study; his pursuits gave him a reputation for learning beyond any of his countrymen, and his virtuous and moral conduct, added to his stern probity and known disinterestedness, subsequently secured their confidence. Gradually Dr. Francia has consolidated his power, and without any of the appendages or expenses of state, he exercises the duties of first magistrate, and his orders are obeyed throughout the whole territory the instant they are received. Justice is his guide, and he derives no emolument from his administration. He sees to every thing himself; purchases the clothing and arms for the militia, settles disputes, grants passports, and, in short, superintends each department of government, every thing being conducted on the most simple and economical scale. He has no favorites—no enemies—and, by a fair and impartial demeanor, he stands unimpeached in the opinions of his fellow countrymen, after governing them for a number of years. Strictly confining themselves in their own territorial limits, and intent only on keeping their rights and property

unimpaired, for the last fourteen years the Paraguayans have had no external enemies, nor has their tranquillity been once interrupted. Thus concentrated within themselves, their country has served as an asylum for those flying from desolation and civil war in the surrounding provinces, by which means their numbers have been considerably increased. Emigrants have flocked thither from Corrientes, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres; but more particularly from the eastern banks of the River Plata at the time it was desolated by Artigas, who eventually fell into the hands of the Paraguayans, by whom he is still kept a prisoner. These fugitives carried with them the property they were able to collect in their own provinces, and having thus found a secure asylum, they adopted the habits of their benefactors, and devoted themselves to the pursuits of industry. By this means, and the advantages of peace, and a regular mode of life, the population of Paraguay has increased in a manner unexampled. Numerous tribes of Indians, who formerly refused to submit to the restraints of civilized life, and wandered about without any fixed residence, have also been blended into the general mass, and become useful members of society. According to the last census, taken in 1822, the population of Paraguay amounted to 500,000 souls. They have 30,000 armed militia, occasionally exercised, and only called into the field in case of an external attack. Their regular armed force consists of three small vessels of war, intended for the defence of the rivers, and four legions of volunteers, of 2,000 men each, paid only whilst on duty. This armed force is commanded by Dr. Francia, and military regulations enacted by Marshal Beresford in Portugal have been adopted in Paraguay.

Old established customs and well authenticated precedents, such as are on record from the time of the Jesuits, together with the laws of the Indies, regulate the administration of justice, and the concerns of government, in every thing not opposed to the Provisional Code drawn up and ordered to be observed by Dr. Francia, in which he has consulted the habits, wants, and situation of the people he governs, having their peace and prosperity at heart, and being anxious to promote their social improvement by a moral and substantial education. This Provisional Code has been drawn up so as not to clash with the customs and even the prejudices of a people, peculiar in every thing. In order to be lasting, he has been desirous that all changes and reforms should be gradual, and not adopted by the people until they could duly appreciate their value. So great is the simplicity of manners among the Paraguayans, and so prompt the administration of justice, that few or none of those crimes are to be met with which embitter corrupt and overgrown societies, where the means of existence often depend on painful toil or the abuse of ingenuity. Their Governor seems to have followed the substantial part of the old policy of the Jesuits, who, by the most wonderful address, retained, till the time of their expulsion, an absolute dominion, both in spiritual and temporal concerns, over the inhabitants of Paraguay. He foresees and provides for their wants, and rendering them individually happy and contented at home, he binds them to the support of a government, the practical advantages of which they have daily before their eyes. He has made them united, and consequently strong, in case of an attack. All are subject to the same laws, and no distinctions are known beyond those which superior merit bestows. Hence the public revenue is regular and secure, and having been imposed by general consent, it is easily collected, without any expense to the government.

It has been the obvious policy of this extraordinary man to preserve his country from anarchy and civil war, and, in order to effect his purpose, he induced the principal proprietors to make a temporary sacrifice, by allowing no other intercourse with foreigners and neighbors, than what was indispensably necessary to procure arms, and such articles as the government stood in need of, fearful that the flux of strangers might lead to confusion, and counteract his paternal plans. The Paraguayans consented to the privation of external trade, and the consequent loss of a large portion of their produce, and zealously devoted themselves to the internal improvement of their growing republic. All the surplus revenue was laid out to advantage. The idle hands were employed in opening roads, making bridges, and other useful works, and the few slaves the country possessed were gradually freed, without any loss to their owners. Public liberty is well regulated; yet the printing of political works has been discouraged until the people

shall be better grounded in substantial knowledge, and more removed from the backward state in which they were when they entered on their political career. So readily did the inhabitants submit to these privations, or so efficient rather was the voluntary police, in which each co-operated for the general good, that during the first nine years not a single letter left the country without having been first inspected by the chief magistrate; a fact perfectly well authenticated. During this interval several North American vessels went up to Paraguay, laden with military stores, without touching at Buenos Ayres, the river Parana to an immense distance up admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen. The banks are lined with willows, to which boats carry out tow-lines for the purpose of hauling the vessel up against the current—a labor in which the Paraguayans are extremely dexterous, and generally such expert swimmers, that they carry out their own tow-lines without the aid of a boat, by merely taking one end of it in their mouths. Steam navigation alone is required to prevent these unavoidable delays, and open a trade of considerable extent.

Having now attained the great object of all their sacrifices and privations, the Paraguayans are desirous of opening their resources to general enterprise, and establishing both political and commercial regulations in Europe. With this view they have sent over Commissions to England, as well as two vessels laden with the following cargoes, viz:—

Brig Duke de Santa Fe, with 100 seerons of cocoa, containing 460 quintals; 4,736 arrobas of sugar; 30,000 lbs. of indigo; 5,370 arrobas of cotton.

Brig Nova Encargado, 27,260 lbs. of Jesuits' bark; 113,137 lbs. of dried hides; 15,374 arrobas of tallow.

This is the first essay the Paraguayans have made to Europe on their own account, but, fully convinced that commerce is necessary to their prosperity, and the consolidation of their independence, they have established a Trading Company in each of the 6 departments for the exportation of produce, on a public plan, in unison with the respective municipalities. These companies have been formed under the immediate auspices of the Government, and large capitals are now employed for the purchase of that produce which has hitherto been neglected, by which means the planters will be enabled to effect sales, and the profits gained by sending the fruits of their industry to a suitable market, will redound to the advantage of the community at large. Of these six companies, the persons forming the body of Representatives, are the Presidents, chosen by ballot at the end of 4 months of their annual labors.

This body of Representatives is composed of four persons, elected by each of the departments: they take the chair in turns, and are elected in the same manner as the Deputies for the Cortes were in Spain, with this difference only that in the parochial elections married persons, widowers and widows, as the heads of families, alone vote, although to be chosen a District Elector, a Deputy, or, indeed, to fill any other public situation, it is not necessary to be married. This Body of Representatives act as a Council of State in all difficult matters, and its sanction is necessary to all important acts. It has a Secretary and Clerks for the despatch of business, which are chosen from a triple list presented by the Executive, in which manner also all the other public functionaries are elected, and they perform their duties without the smallest remuneration—being principally persons of wealth—an instance of disinterestedness not to be met with in any of the other new States on the same Continent.

The revenue of the general Government is chiefly derived from an extremely moderate land tax, and each department has, besides, its municipal dues. The Government is besides in possession of what were formerly called the Temporalities of the Church, or the confiscated property of the Jesuits, consisting of some of the finest landed estates and houses the country possesses; these are let out on account of the Government; and at the commencement of the revolution, when emergencies were felt, the inhabitants instantly stepped forward with voluntary donations. The tithes formerly paid to the Church, have also been devolved to the Government, as well as several other smaller sources of revenue in the ancient right of the Kings of Spain. Hitherto no Custom-houses or Excise-offices have been established, although a considerable external trade is carried on in sugar, rum, country cottons, &c. and some few external supplies have also been received, it having been the wish of the Government that a people, who readily consented to such great privations for their freedom and independence, in return should be en-

abled to have their wants supplied at the cheapest possible rate. The whole of the revenue has been regularly expended on the means of defence and internal improvement, and so great have been the economy and judgment displayed by the Executive, that for the last three years there has been an annual surplus of half a million of dollars in the Treasury. At this moment they have one million of dollars in specie unappropriated, besides two millions more lent out to proprietors of estates on mortgage, at a yearly interest, for which bonds are given, which circulate as the property of the Government, and are redeemable whenever the borrowers please. It is expected the revenue of the Government will be doubled the instant the trading companies are in full operation.

The independence of Paraguay was acknowledged by the king of Portugal, previous to his quitting Brazil for Europe, and this is the only instance of interest and confidence manifested in favor of that valuable and interesting portion of South America by a Sovereign power. With the exception of Brazil, the Paraguayans have never attempted to establish relations of amity and commerce with any independent State, not even with those situated in their own neighborhood, their whole attention having been turned to the means, by which their own liberties and tranquillity could be preserved. The frequent overtures of Buenos Ayres, to enter into a general confederation of all the provinces formerly constituting the Vice-Royalty of the River Plate, have uniformly been rejected, from the principle that all engagements of such a nature could not fail to embroil Paraguay in those unhappy dissensions which have so long afflicted the contiguous districts. The Emperor of Brazil lately invited the Paraguayans to form a part of his dominions, but the offer was declined, in a firm though respectful manner. The Paraguayans, in short, have formed a peculiar policy of their own, and they seem resolved to continue united among themselves, prepared at the same time to make every sacrifice, in order to secure their own tranquillity and independence.

FIDELITY.

The following extract should be read attentively by every one. It contains the best maxims and advice; but we fear there are many who will irreverently turn up their noses at it, since their attachment to those they call their friends is confined to the day of their prosperity.

"Desert not your friend in danger or distress. Too many there are in the world, whose attachment to those they call their friends is confined to the day of their prosperity. As long as that continues, they are, or appear to be, affectionate and cordial. But as soon as their friends are under a cloud, they begin to withdraw, and to separate their interests from his. In friendships of this sort, the heart, assuredly, has never had much concern. For the great test of true friendship, is constancy in the hour of danger, adherence in the season of distress. When your friend is calumniated, then is the time openly and boldly to espouse his cause. When his situation is changed, or his fortunes are falling, then is the time of affording prompt and zealous aid. When sickness or infirmity occasions him to be neglected by others, that is the opportunity which every real friend will seize, of redoubling all the affectionate attentions which love suggests. These are the important duties, the sacred claims of friendship, which religion and virtue enforce on every worthy mind. To show yourselves warm after this manner, in the cause of your friend, commands esteem, even from those who have personal interest in opposing him. This honorable zeal of friendship has, in every age, attracted the veneration of mankind. It has consecrated to the latest posterity the names of those who have given up their fortunes, and have even exposed their lives, in behalf of the friends whom they loved; while ignominy and disgrace have ever been the portion of them, who deserted their friends in the evil day.—Blair.

A habit of looking on the dark side. There is an odious spirit in many persons, who are better pleased to detect a fault, than commend a virtue.